NEW YORK HERALD.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERT THEATER, Bowery-THE DRUNGARD-CORSI-BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-Vallet DE SHAM-

FIBLO'S GARDEN-CARLO.

BURTON'S THEATRE Chambers street-David Cor-NATIONAL THEATRE. Chatham street-Venginius-

LYCKUM THEATRE, Broadway-Follies or a Nice Dryll in Paris.

ASTOR PLACEOPERA HOUSE-CORSIDAN BROTHERS.

AMERICAN MUSEUM-ARUSING PERFORMANCES IN CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE-NEGRO MINSTRULEY BY

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Wood's Musical Hall, 444 Broad-DOUBLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, May 21, 1852.

The News. The European news by the Africa-a complete digest of which we publish to-day-though unimportant, is still possessed of some degree of interest, even in a political point of view. The general stupor and stagnation of Continental politics-the universal prevalence of quiet submission to the powers that be, are scarcely less entitled to serious reflection than was the fierce popular tornado of 1848, or the terrible reaction of '49-'50. The present unusual quiet of the Continent is either significant of the complete prostration of revolutionary conspiracies, and of a general entente cordial among the ruling powers, or else it signifies a general dread of some impending collision, offensive or defensive with Louis Napoleon. Everything depends upon the cool discretion of that single man; but as he has shown himself equal, thus far, to every emergency, there is just ground for the confidence of France in his ability to maintain his position and the general peace together. His cautious approaches to the empire are sufficient evidence that his prudence is equal to his courage, and that while he does not recede, he will take no step forward without full deliberation.

The upward condition of the Liverpool cotton market will be good news to our Southern planters and dealers, who may have yet any considerable amount of last year's crop on hand. Henceforth there need be no apprehension of glutting the cotton market. Before another year is over, perhaps, Japan, China, Australia, and all the southeastern sheres of Asia, will need a large supply of cotton

The trial of Col. Fremont in London, sued for certain debts incurred in California, in behalf of the United States, during the war with Mexico, is vet undetermined. The late proceedings in the United States Senate, for the relief of the defendant, will probably have the effect of bringing the plaintiffs to some compromise. On another subject, however, we apprehend that Fremont's calculations will be utterly demolished-we allude to his expected profitable sale of his Maripona catate in California. Not entisfied with the very advantageous sale of this estate, made some time ago, in his behalf, by his father-in-law, Col. Benton, for a round million, Frement thought it prudent to repudiate it; and went over to London to sell out the same property for several millions. "But a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush." Australia is now in the London market, and Australia is a new field for mining speculations, while California is somewhat skimmed over, so that, if Fremont disposes of his Mariposa diggings upon any terms in England, he may thank his backy stars. He refused a million, the contract all closed, with a hundred thousand cash down. Let him now realize a half million, if he can. Benton has an older head than Fremont, Bfter all.

The mighty exodus from Ireland and Germany continues. "The cry is still they come;" to which we may respond, in all reverence, "Ho! come all ve that thirst-come ye to the waters; and the spirit and the bride say come; and let him that will, come and partake of the waters of life freely," and go to work and become a good citizen. We have "enough for all, enough for each, and enough for evermore."

Most of yesterdeay was consumed by the United States Senate, in discussing an amendment to the deficiency bill, concerning the extra compensation of mayal-officers. A bill was passed granting land for the construction of a railroad from San Francisco to San Jose, in California. While lands for railroads were going off so rapidly, it was about as well for Culifornia to get her share in time-for, according to the number of petitions pouring into the Senate in favor of the free farm bill, that concern will go through, and then in a very short time there will be no tillable soil left for railroads or anything else. The inhabitants of all the old States, who have contributed to purchase the public domain, of which they are about to be deprived, should instantly start projects for railroads to run in every direction, whether they require them or not, and petition-Congress for grants of land to assist in constructing the same.

As we anticipated would be the case, the coming up of territorial matters in the House of Reprocentatives, yesterday, produced a great deal of sensation with regard to the judicial stampede from Mormondom. The Scnate bill, which authorizes the forfaiture of a year's salary of any territorial officer for an absence of sixty days from his post, brought out Mesers. Richardson and Cartter-both democrats-against Gov. Brigham Young and President Fillmore, and is defence of the Judges who considered it expedient to abdicate the deminions of the great spiritual, social, and political chief of Utah. Mr. Giddings, the principal free soil mouth-piece from Ohio, undertook to defend the course pursued by his friend Brigham. It is not improbable that the practical socialism of the Mormon Governor-especially with regard to a plurality of wives-exactly coincides with some of the peculiar not one of the Ohio freesoiler. One thing, however, is quite evident-Brighem's chances with the members of the House would have stood much better had any other than a rank abolitionist espoused his

We alsowhere publish the message of Governor Soutwell, of Massachusotts, vetoing the Maine law, tagether with the subsequent action of the Legis-Jature, by which it appears that both branches are detappined to persist once more in pussing this odious pressure. This time it is entirely shern of the clarge submitting it to the people. No doubt Gov. B. will again veto it.

Our Albany correspondent furnishes rather a dolar ful account of the efforts of Konsuth to raise materist aid in that eige. After a deal of trouble, the committee having the matter in charge succeeded in procuring one of the guallest churches in the place, wherein the Magyar was yesterday expected to asterish the natives of the rerai districts, at rates of from one to five dollars. But the patives were this security has been prenounced void and of no 12th ult.

determined not to be astonished; the efforts of Governor Hunt and his associates to create an excitement, proved a failure—the church was not over two-therds full-very little material aid was raised-and Kossuth, heart sick at his ill success, will depart for Niagara to-day, in order to recruit

his shattered spirits. We are still enabled to keep the politicians ad vised of all movements of interest made by the various parties throughout the country. The Maryland Whig Convention, which assembled yesterday, passed strong compromise resolutions, and, at the same time, did not forget the venerable Heary Clay, to whose services a most flattering and well merited tribute was paid. Only one county sent Scott delegates It was resolved that, while Mr. Fillmore as the choice of the whigs of the State for the Presidency, they ould support any nominee who was known to be sound on the adjustment measures of the last Congress. The general tone of the resolutions indicate that it will be necessary for Gen. Scott to come out and make public his views on this subject, before he can secure the vote of Maryland.

Brief reports of the proceedings of several religious conventions will be found under the telegraphic head. The Catholic Council closed its session at Baltimore yesterday.

Last evening a magnificent banquet was given to George Law, Esq., at the Aster House. It passed off with great éclat. Our substitute, Horace Greeley, was not there to do the humbug and drink cold water. So we could not report or make a speech for him. His absence is accounted for by the telegraphic despatch from Rochester, wherein he is described as having been very busy at the meeting of the People's College Association. He is desirous of establishing a cheap manual labor school. He is, no doubt, in constant communication with the knocking spirits there.

An Extra Session of the Legislature-Ought Governor Hunt to Anthorize It ?

It is a fact undeniable, that legislation in this State is overdone. The people are disgusted with the manner, character and results of our legislation, and would heartily rejoice if our organic law permitted only biennial sessions, and those of only fifty days each. The members who occupied the Capitol during the years 1851 and 1852, have entailed more disrepute upon the character of the State than a penance during their whole natural lives could fully atone. The iniquities practised are beginning to be realized by the people. The enormities which they committed are now being felt. The State is in a disgraceful, deplorable condition; and how soon and in what manner, legitimately, can the relief be afforded ? Will it be prudent to convene the notoriously incompetent persons who compose the present members of the Legislature, in an extra session? Is it safe to place power again in their hands? These questions Governor Hant has undoubtedly revolved in his mind while considering the propriety of calling an extra session.

Notwithstanding the superabundance of stupidity, ignorance and recklessness of which nine-tenths of the presen Legislature is notoriously composed, nevertheless a small moiety of the members are qualified for meeting an emergency which now exists, and possess sufficient honesty to apply a remedy. Although nearly every man of them is under political slavery and surveillance, still, we think the urgency of the case will justify an attempt to call them together. The press having control of the Governor, has declared that no extra session will be called-that there exists no necessity for the expense—that the only way which now remains for completing the cauals, is by an amendment of the constitution. An extra session, it is urged, can provide no means to facilitate those public works. It is urged that a law under the constitution, borrowing money to finish the canals-imposing a tax necessarily upon the whole people-will not be sustained, but be repudiated at the polls. Such an assertion does not meet the question. The constitution provides the mode and manner in which money may be borrowed; and it is a far-fetched conclusion to determine, in advance, that the people will not sustain such a law. if found to be necessary. There can be no harm in giving them the opportunity of saying whether they esire a "more speedy completion" of the canals, under the constitution as it now stands. We are decidedly opposed to amending our funda-

mental law to meet the views of political demagogues, whenever they imagine an emergency exists therefor. The present constitution has only been in existence some five years. There has not yet sufficient time been given to test one-tenth part of its provisions. Besides, every person at all cognizant public expression, very well knows that the only reason of any importance which was urged for calling a convention for amending the constitution of 1821, was to take from the Legislature the power which it then possessed of borrowing unlimited sums of money, and loaning it to rotten railroad companies and other worthless speculating and sculless corporations. The improvidence and recklessness with which the State credit had been used-the millions which the people had to contribute to liquidate the debts thus lavishly imposed-was the paramount cause for remodelling the constitution, so as to take from the Legislature the power to place the State upon the verge of bankruptcy and repudiation. And now, when a seeming emergency arises to pro-ceed 1 raising money under the financial article of the constitution, are the people to be told that there is danger in submitting the question directly to them ? Such is the irresistible inference which every candid mind must draw from the arguments of those arch politicians who are now arging an alteration of the constitution, to meet their own peculiar notions. No; let that fundamental law stand. Let it not be tinkered and mended, as our bank laws, school, insurance, militia, and others, are, until at last they possess no more public regard than mere resolutions or city ordinances. This question has never been fairly submitted to the whole people; and now, if it is necessary to finish the canals sooner than the annual revenues provide means, let the Legislature be convened, pass a law as the constitution provides, and the people will soon determine whether the urgency of the case demands throwing the credit of the State in Wall street.

In declining to convene the Legislature, we feel persuaded that Gov. Hunt has not fully convassed the whole ground, or taken such an extended view as his comprehensive mind should naturally suggest. Now, by the decision of the Court of Appeals, there lies in the treasury the sum of one million five hundred thousand dollars, borrowed from capitalists. It cannot be used for any purpose whatever. Some ninety thousand dollars of interest annually accrues: but from this time forth, not a dellar of interest can be paid until some further provision shall be made therefor. Now, will not the State be the gainer by immediately-under a legislative enactment-caus ing the million and a half to be refunded to the lenders, rather than suffer the interest to accrue until January next? Six months interest can thus be saved, which is more than double the expense of an extra session. Will his Excellency bestow a thought upon this consideration?

There is still another very important feature in this matter. Nearly the whole amount of the canal revenue cortificates have been deposited in the Bank Department, as security for paper purporting to be money, issued by some twenty or thirty banking associations. United States and State stocks, bearing a premium of from seven to ten per cent, have been withdrawn, and certificates, now nominally without value, have been substituted. Is this the kind of basis which is contemplated as security for a circulating medium? How long will it be before brokers and money jobbers will commence crying down the paper issued upon a pledge of those certificates? How long will it take to create a panic, which will feigliten the people and arrest the circulation of all this kind of paper ? Suppose a run for specie should commence, where is it to be obtained? The security-the cortificates pledged-is in the Bank Department, and

value. How can those banking ass available funds to meet a rush upon them, sh the brokers make the attempt? Besides, these recurities baving been declared worthless, plathese bankers in a dilemma from which they should he speedily extrinated. They now come under the head of unsuthorized banks, and are, therefore, subject to a penalty of one thousand dollars; besides it renders void all such securities, and also vitiates the currency thus in circulation. At any moment, each of the persons engaged in issuing bills based upon the revenue certificates, is liable to have impored upon him the fine mentioned in the general barking law. It cannot be expected that the people will suffer this unlawful species of banking to proceed Self-protection will justify the return of those bills to the counters whence they emanate. Besides, a strong rumor exists that the Commissioners of the Canal Fund will shortly issue instructions to collectors of tolls, to reject all bills offered in payment at their offices, of those banks standing upon the sandy foundation of revenue cartificates; and if the State officers shall refuse this species of paper, will not the people be amply justified in reprdiating it also ?

Again-the last Legislature, in anticipation that the completion of the canals would proceed under the law of 1851, made no provision for the use of the remainder of the surplus revenues towards keeping the canals in repair for the coming fiscal year. As matters now stand, not a dollar of that fund which accounted in 1851, can be appropriated, unless provision is made by law before the end of the fiscal year-the 20th of September-because the constitution declares that such surplus shall be appropriated during the fiscal year in which it was created. So, it will be perceived that the next Legislature will have no control over it.

These are among the reasons why we believe that Governor Hunt will be perfectly justifiable in calling an extra session. His party friends have, no doubt, advised bim to pursue a different course, believing that political capital will be made out of a refusal. The great mass of the people, who are not political demagogues, and have the welfare of the State at heart, are not willing that the affairs of the State shall be thus blocked, to gratify the aspirants of any political clique whatever.

INGENUITY OF THE MODERN PHILOSOPHERS .-There is a great variety of phases and shifting of scenes in the blackguard socialism, blackguard morality, and blackguard philosophy of some of our city journals, which profess to be the very and medel of sanctimony, and the leaders of the reformatory movements, including abolitionism, gold mining, and the explorations of the spirit world. Some short time ago, the public was pretty frequently introduced, in the polite columns of the Tribune, to such epithets as "liar," "seoundrel," "hypocrite," "wretch," "calumniator," "villain," &c., applied unceremoniously to cotemporaries who ventured to maintain and express opinions heterodox to those held by this candidate for Billingsgate honors. Now, however, we are glad to find that the gentle corrections and rebukes administered to this erring brother by other portions of the press, have had some bene ficial effect, and that public decorum is not so often set at nought by him. Our senses are by no means so frequently regaled by these posies of editorial culling, though they sometimes will peep out from their forced concealment. Now and again, however, they will grace the columns of the Tribune, though in a sort of disguise, and as if ashamed to display themselves. They do not appear so immodestly as they used to do, but are somewhat concealed under a hypothetical form. One of the most perfect instances of this new shape which they have assumed, is to be found in yesterday's Tribunc, in which the editor of the Evening Post is thus ingeniously branded as a "liar and a villain":-

If we were to repel these calumnies in the terms they descree and demand—if we were to say to their author. "Sir you are a list and a villain!" that would be termed scurrility and abuse, and be quoted all over the land as proof of our bad temper, or bad manners.

This is the latest subterfuge to which the Tribun has had recourse for the purpose of indulging a little in its favorite propensity. It is the most novel and irgenious method of giving and avoiding the "lie direct" that has yet been invented by its author, and deserves to be patented for his exclusive use. Where did he get the bright idea ? Was it in his recent studies of the manners and customs of "the happy land, far, far away ?" If this is an introduction of a spiritual custom, now first brought into use by the editorial explorer of that region, we may shortly expect to see great innovations made in society, resulting from the prosecution of the investigations of the same genius in the spi

THE WRITE-LIVERED AROLITIONISTS-ALL LIVER BUT NO HEART-GREAT CRY AND LITTLE WOOK -It will be recollected that at the time of the reclamation of the last fugitive slave, Horace Preston, the abolitionists mustered in strong force, bearded the Commissioner, bullied the claimant, and defied the law. The North, however, was faithful to its compact with the South-the identity of Horace was fally proved, and the presiding functionary, Mr. Commissioner Morton, acting with firmness and decision, sent the slave back to the service that by the laws of the State it was decreed he owed. Mr. Richard Busteed, the agent and lawyer of the claimant, though adverse, it is said, to the system of slavery, performed his duty to his client unswervingly, and succeeded in his advocacy. Horace Preston was sent back to his owner. The abolitionists raved and stamped, and deprecated the law and the legislators; they denounced the proceedings as unjust, illegal, and unconstitutional; but Mr Busteed, having performed his sworn duty, proceeded to show himself the black man's friend. He said he would do all in his power to obtain his freedemhe would give \$50 himself towards his redemption; and he did so, and commenced a subscription for that purpose. The volunteer counsel for the slave-Messrs Culver & Jay-agreed to make up a portion of the purchase money, and insisted on the proud privilege of subscribing one-third of the \$1,100 required for that purpose. At the eleventh hour, when Mr. Busteed was about to proceed to Maryland on his mission of instinctive philanthropy, actuated by no popular elamor, but desirous of doing a be nevolent act, he received a notice from Mr. Culver, the abolitionist, that it was impossible for him to send the sum agreed upon Mr. Busteed was not daunted, and ultimately succeeded in raising the cleven hundred dollars. He went to Maryland and purchased the man who, by his legal interposition, had been previously returned to his master. He brought back Horace Preston to New York, who is now emancipated, not by the sinister cry of white livered philosophers and empty handed abelitionists, but by the truest upholders of the laws -those who will see them administered while they remain on the statute books of the States.

A SMALL PLATE OF SOUP FROM GENERAL SCOTT The editor of the Horald, published at Georgetown, Kentucky, has read an important letter, dressed by General Scott to a leading whig politician of that county, which has the following paragraphs:-

but one set of opinions on these subjects, for the people of the North, South, East, or West, and these opinions I am prepared to substit to general consideration, as soon as a suitable opportunity presents itself, either by the action of a State, or a National Convention.

If the Whig Netional Convention call formy views on the leading questions of the day, they will present a second to be leading questions of the day, they will present a second to be suitable operators.

leading questions of the day, they will ra MOST LIPLICITE. BE GIVEN, IN WHITING.

WINFIELD SCOTT. "If' the National Convention cuil-if-ay, virtue in if." But if the National Convention do not call upon the General, then there's no letter-and we cannot have a second hasty plate of soup. There's the calamity.

THE FEVER AT RIO -Capt. Fickett, of the ship Grey. hound, arrived yesterday morning from Rio Janeiro, re-ports that the fever was subsiding when he left, on the

PIRACY ON THE NEW YORK HERALD .- The numerous journals, of all parties and shades polities, in this city and State, and through the Union generally, make it a part of routine to borrow the greater portion of the news, reports, and ideas which they spread before their readers, from the columns of the New York HERALD, and apprepriate the same to their own use, without any acknowledgment of the source from whence they were derived.

We have occasionally alluded to this systematic pilfering, without, however, producing any good effect. Those who are guilty of it, aware of the impunity with which they can commit larceny of this sort, continue in their cvil ways, and give no sign whatever of amendment. We do not, by any means, desire to deprive those journals of the benefit and advantages which our columns present to them, since we know that, without plagiarism from the HERALD, the contents of most of them would be varid, stale, and unprofitable; but we think they might at least have the courtesy to acknowledge the source from which they gained their information. It is the only amende we seek, and one which we certainly have a right to expect. One of the principal causes why contributions are

thus systematically levied on the columns of the

HERALD-aside from the energy and talent dis-

played in it-is its perfect freedom from all political

and party bias. It is conducted on such thoroughly independent principles, and is so far removed from all outside influence, that it can, and always does, freely and unprejudicedly analyze the conduct, motives, and springs of action, of politicians and statesmen of all parties, as well as of the officers of the government, and all others in authority, and condemn or approve the same as they appear to deserve. This the HERALD does with that ability fearlessness, and candor, which the public welfare demands, and which is the greatest and most imperative duty an independent public journal owes to its constituency. The press of this country is, with the minutest exception, based on principles directly opposite. They are partisan papers, bound in interest to some or other of the great political bodies which exist here. Out of some three thousand journals established throughout the Union, probably not a dozen are free from this subserviency to party. The consequence of this dependent connection is, that these journals cannot discuss public measures or public men with that boldness and disregard of consequences which a healthy existence requires, and which can only be evinced by such journals as are perfectly free from the shackles of politics, party, and prejudice. It is such an utter independence as this which has given its tone to the NEW YORK HERALD, and has elevated it to the lofty position in public estimation which it now enjoys. It is this character which-in combination with the talent it employs, regardless of expense-has rendered it so popular, and given to it its extensive circulation. Perhaps one of the strongest proofs of its reputation in this country is to be found in the fact that more copies of the HERALD are circulated in the city of Washington than of all the daily prints of that capital. Its circulation in the principal cities and towns of the Union is of the same extended character; and throughout the States generally, it may be said to enjoy a monopoly of patronage. It is confessedly the only American paper that is ever sought after and appreciated in Europe. This widespread reputation attained by the HERALD, and the enterprise and talent by which it is enabled to present exclusive intelligence, are the causes of its being so generally pirated from by journals of all parties, of inferior talent and position.

The European papers, likewise, borrow very extensively from our columns. The NEW YORK HERALD is regarded in Europe as the only reliable exponent of American affairs, and, consequently, the French, English, Italian, and other journals, extract largely from it, but invariably do us the grace of acknow ledgment. It is the neglect of acting thas candidly-not the mere act of pilfering, which, in this case, we might think justifiable-that we complain of in the conduct of the American press.

It is somewhat remarkable that the London Times is treated by its cotemporaries of that continent in precisely the same manner as the New York HERALD is in this hemisphere. Its position, too, is almost analogous. The Times maintains similar independent relations to the different parties in England as we do here, and by this position, and the great talent and energy which it displays, it stands without a rival, at the head of the European press. The inferior classes of journals, of all parties and politics, pilfer from its columns without measure and without acknowledgment, in the same manner as those this side of the Atlantic do from the

We, however, treat these petty annoyances sometimes with indifference, and always with generous for bearance, merely alluding to them sometimesas in the present instance—to show that we are not unaware of their existence. Of course we do not expect any reform in the treatment we have been so long accustomed to receive, and are content to submit with the best grace to a continuance of this piratical system.

KOSSUTH ON REPUBLICANISM IN GERMANY AND REPUBLICANISM IN THE UNITED STATES .-- In one of his recent speeches, Kossuth observes that there are two classes of Germans in this country-one of them exiles, who chiefly reside in the cities, and the other emigrants of the agricultural class, who sattle down in the country and make good citizens and good republicans. This is true; but the inference drawn from it by Kossuth is not logical, nor borne out by facts. He argues that, because Germans become, in process of time, good citizens and good republicars in the United States, therefore, the Germans in Germany would make equally good republicans, and are fit for American institutions at once. This reasoning is so exceedingly shallow, that it is surprising that even so flimsy a reasoner

as Kossuth would resort to it. There is a wonderful difference between raw ma terials and those materials transformed into manufactured articles. There is a vast difference between Germans in Germany and Germans in America. Ir their fatherland there are no free institutions at work to exhibit the practical operations of liberty. If a few philesophers dream of the theory of freedom, their philosophy does not teach by example, and the great mass of the people are perfectly ignorant of it, and cannot appreciate it. There is no free press to teach the Germans the rights of man, or the theory of republican liberty as we understand it in the United States. How, then, can they, by any sudden revolutionary convulsion, be made familiar, all at once, with that of which they were before profoundly ignorant? Education is a slow process, and it requires years to complete it. See how difficult it is to acquire a mastery of foreign languages; still more difficult is it to acquire a thorough and practical knowledge of foreign institutions, except by actual contact with them. A child, notwithstanding the weakness of its intellect, acquires more knowledge, and more of human language, in the first two or three years of its existence, by practical teaching and the principle of imitation, than it could learn in a lifetime, shut up from the world with books in a cave or a prison. young man learns more of a mechanical trade, by actual observation and practice, in six months, than he ever could learn by any other means without it.

It is, therefore, the height of absurdity to say that, because the Germans make good republicant here, they are fit for republican institutions in their there's the rub-as Touchstone says, "there's much | native land. They are very good raw materials for a republic; but there are no scientific workmen to ma unfacture the article. They have no patterns to guide them; and, if they had, they have no practiand skill to maitate the patterns. Here, in the United States, they see the whole machinery of our republican institutions at full work, and wheels harmoniously moving within wheels, like the mechanism of a clock. They soon become familiar with

every movement, and become, in fact, part of the machinery themselves. By the principle of absorp-tion, or the assimilating process, they are American-ized, and lose their German identity. They do not change our institutions, but they are changed themselves. They annually swell our population, but they do not alter its character. Thousands of fresh water rivers run into the ocean, but they do not change its original saltness; and filthy sewers discharge their contents into the same great reservoir, but do not affect its purity. The food taken into the human body assimilates with it, and increases its size and strength. The fat ox becomes bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh, and bread supplies fuel to the flame of human life; but no number of eattle or loaves can make the machinery and organization of a living man.

Just so the Germans constitute a supply of fuel to the great fire of liberty that burns in this republic; but they cannot become a republic themselves If it were possible to remove the whole German population by miracle, and place them in this land for a few years, and then send them back again, they might, perhaps, establish republican institutions in Germany after the model of the United States. But to expect them to do it now is unphilosopbical, irrational, and absurd. The nations of Germany and France, and all the European continent, are in a transition state. By increased communication with this country they are gradually learning more and more of American freedom They are every year making some progress, though very slowly; and the time may yet come when the people of the United States shall hail sister republies all over the Old World; but that this haj py period is near, we do not believe, nor can any sensible man believe it, who has any knowledge of the present political condition of Europe. It ought also to be recollected that it is the most enterprising spirits-the most energetic, the bravest, and the most free-that seek a home in this land of liberty, and that the mass who remain contented behind, or are too poor, too demoralized, or too timid to cross the Atlantic, are inferior to them in all those qualities which go to make up the success, the happiness, the freedom and prosperity of this great country ;-so that even in this point of view the argument of Kossuth is worse than assumption-not only is it unsupported by facts, but the facts are all

THE TICKET SPECULATION ON JENNY LIND'S CON-CERTS .- We are informed by the agent of the Messrs. Chickerings, that the story told in the Evening Post, which imputed to them any participation in the ticket speculation on Jenny Lind's concerts, is an unmitigated falsehood from beginning to end. We might have suspected as much in that mean concern. There is a shocking speculation got up in the sale of these tickets, principally caused by the silly puffing of the cyster cellar critics, but the Chickerings have no concern in it. If any of the public are foolish enough to give these speculators more than the regular prices, it is their own fault, and they deserve to be humbugged. There is no unusual demand, beyond the desire of the outside speculators to cheat the public out of their coin and common

Italian Opera in New York-Madame Sontag Coming.

We have seen private letters from the celebrated Madam Henriette Sontag, written in Germany, of a late date, in which she states that she intends to sail for New York and the New World about the middle of August. This announcement brings up in the mind the history of the Italian opera in this city and this country-a history which has been one of disaster and failure, from th period of its first experiment, in 1825, down to the recent retreat of Max Maretzek from the Astor House, and of the Bosio and Bettini troupe from Niblo's saloon. The former, with Steffanone. Signora Costini. Salvi. Beneven tano, and other eminent artists, are now making a profitable tour in Mexico, after passing through the Southers cities of this republic, and are reimbursing themselves for the losses sustained in this metropolis during the winter season. The company of Posio and Bettini is disbanded, Some of them have returned to Europe, and others have been picked up by Jenny Lind to assist at her farewell concerts. All the great artistes who were in New York some three or four months ago, have completely disappeared from a city where they were unable to procure a competent remuneration for their talents. It may be somewhat instructive and interesting to trace the causes of the ill success which the Italian opera has uniformly experienced here, and inquire what are the proper means to be adopted for establishing it on a permanent basis. For this purpose, we will glance at its past history. The first attempt to introduce Italian opera in this

metropolis, was made in 1825, when it was produced at the Park theatre, with Malibran, Garcia, and an excel-

lent company. Malibran was a singer of the highest or der, and a consummate actress-indeed, she has never since been equalled here; Garcia was also an eminent artist. The public taste for Italian opera was far advanced; but yet the success of this troupe was but partial. Their talents were appreciated and rewarded up to a certain point; but it could not be said that their professional tour to this country was by any means a profitable speculation. The next experiment to establish the Italian opera here was made shortly after, by the erection of an Opera House (burned down about 1840.) at the corner of Church and Leonard streets. The Italian opera was sung here for a short time, but proved a failure; and the Eng lish opera was soon after introduced by Jane Sherid, the Seguins, &c., with similar results; and in 1834, Mr. and Mrs. Wood sung in English opers, at the Park theatre with but partial success. Still, not discouraged by these repeated instances of failure, Signor Palmo, an Italian, who had amassed some sixty or seventy thousand dollars from the profits of a splendid saloon in Broadway, invested his capital in creeting the Chambers Street Opera House, and producing the Italian opera there. Thele of two seasons, however, were oute sufficient to dissipate his capital, when he retired from the profession of impressio, and re-established himself in another mag-nificent sclose which he called the "Cafe des Mille Colonnes" But the last and best organized attempt of the kind was that made by the aristocratic residents of New York, when they combined and entered into liberal subscriptions for the creetion of the Aster Place Opera House. The plan, however, was an aristografic European one, and utterly at variance with the plain democratic manners of this community. The subscribers were entitled to menopolize the best boars, to the exclusion of those who—though perhaps more wealthy and fashionable -had not purchased any of the stock. This exclusive policy operated most disastrously against the interests the concern. Respectable people, with taste for the opera, would not patronize an establishment where all the best seats were especially reserved for the accommodation of a certain class denominated the coulish aristocracy; and thus, through the silly attempt on the part of its projectors to assimilate American and European manners, the whole turned out a magnificent failure Had they been possessed of an ordinary amount of intelligence, they might have fereseen this re-sult; and if they had had any share of republican modesty and plainness, they would not have been capable of establishing regulations only to be found in aristocratic communities. They were, however properly punished for their contemptible innovations. All the impreseries who have conducted that establishment have been successively reduced to bankruptey. First. Sanqurico and Patil, then Fry, and last of all, poor Max Maretzek. This disastrous result to their efforts is to be attributed not to the absence of capability in themselves, or of talent in their operatic corps, or of musical taste in the community, but to the existence of this ridiculous rule for drawing a line of demarkation between the codfish aristocracy and the rest of the attendance. This was the prime cause of the fellure of the Astor Place Opera House; and the attempt to establish such a regulation in any of our theatres or opera houses, will always be attended with the like consequences. The upper ten could not support such an establishment without the co operatien of the reasses. And the people will never submit to the imposition of such an aristocratic rule as that which caused the downfall of the Aster Place Opera House. During the last winter, too, a rival opera trange was formed by Bosio and Bettini, who, for some months, maintained a successful struggle in Niblo's theatre, having adopted a uniform charge of fifty cents to all parts of the house. The propriety of adepting this plan was well demonstrated by the patronage they received. In preference to the other establishment, which found itself forced to imitate their example, by reducing the prices of admission to fifty cents, The equality of charge put an end to the contest, and the Bosio troupe, though well patropized, closed their performance here, and proceeded to Boston, in which movement their example was also followed by Max Maretzek

and his company. The Bosic and Bettini unafter dissolved—most of the artists who after dissolved—most of the artists who composed it re-turned to Europe, and the possession of the field was left to Max Maretsek, who, by a very profitable tour, which he has been making through the Southern cities and Mexico, is retrieving the losses which he had sustained here during the winter This, we believe, is a comprehensive rest

tory of Italian opera in this city. It has been—as we have shown—a repetition of disasters and failures, behave shown—a repetition of disasters and failures, be-cause its establishment was based on improper principles. No one can doubt that New York—the great central com-mercial city of this republic, with its unexampled pro-gress in material wealth and with a population now verg, ing to that of Paris—is able to maintain the Italian open as well as most of the European cities. There is no want of taste or musical susceptibility in this community. was t of taste or musical susceptibility in this countainity.

Nor would patronage be wanting to support the operabut it must be established on pr neiples essentially ent from those on which it was heretofore attempted, in imitation of London Paris, Vienna, and St. Petersburg That is, there must be no distinction marked out between the people and the codfish aristocracy—there must be no monopoly of the best boxes; but a uniform price for adission, which must not exceed one dofter to any part of the house; and let the first arrivals choose the best seats. If a spacious opera house, capable of accommodating, ciples, there would be no reason whatever to cinate failure. The great European impresurie. Mr. Lumley, who caters for the Queen's Opera House in London, and for the Italian Opera in Paris, might also provide for that of New York sending alternately to each of these cities the most eminent artistes whom he can procure. By these means New York could have the presence, every season of the best European opera singers, who could not perhaps, be induced to form engagements here for he advantages we could promise them. thing to prevent the adoption of such a system, which e alike beneficial to the three cities, since New York is now as near to London as St. Petersburg is; and there is no doubt that the operation of this alternating system between Paris, London and New York, would have the effect of establishing the opera here on as pormanent and respectable a footing as it is in either of those European cities.

There is another reason bosides the gratification of our nusical tastes, why a magnificent opera house, on th plan we have sketched, should be erected in New York, and that reason is, that the establishment of Italian opera here would form a strong attraction for wealthy persons to make this city their permanent or temporary residence, and consequently give an additional impetus to the wonderful progress which we are now making in weelth and greatness. Boston has already her eye open to the advantages which must result in whatever city this refined amusement is established, and is taking measures for the erection of a grand opera house. New York should not be behindhand in this matter, but should take some immediate steps toward building an opera house here, which would be at the same time a great point of attraction to wealthy strangers, and creditable to the taste and munificence of the great commercial city of the Union. We hope soon to see the suggestion as

City Intelligence.

Hubson River Rallagan—From the fifth annual report of the directors of this road, which has just been published, we observe that the financial affairs of the company are in a properous condition, and that, since the opening of the road through to Albany, there has been a great increase of travel and freight. The report states that the aggregate amount of earnings, prior to its opening through was \$701,680; and the aggregate expenses of transportation, \$512,551. The earnings from first of October to the first of Appa, were \$584.142.72; and the expenses of running (or Gransportation account), \$311.127.92. or 55½ per cent, and this includes the general expenses of the company for that period, which had been previously charged to construction account. The carnings from freight, in the month of February, were—by the sid of some additional motive power—raised to \$60.011, while in January, they were about \$56.707, and \$24.636 in December. The board are also making arrangements for the construction of a secend track throughout the line. The cost of a double track from Peekskill to Allany, is estimated by the chief engineer, Mr. Gardiner at \$987.000—of which \$386.000 will be expended for grading and bridging; \$425.500 for 10.070 tons of rails, 70 lbs. to the yard, at \$40; \$66,000 for 240.000 sleepers or croesties; and \$77.600 for chains or bolts, spikes, &c. It is, however, proposed to limit the operations of the present year to fifty miles, som Hudson to Tivell, 16; from Hyde Park to Fishkill, 21—leaving the remaining 46 miles for the succeeding year. The cost of the 55 miles, its appeced, will reach \$60,000; and to meet this expense, and extinguish the floating debt, the board intend making an additional loan of \$10000; and to heard intend making an additional loan of \$10000; and to heard intend making an additional loan of \$10000; and to heard intend making an additional loan of \$10000; and to heard intend making an additional loan of \$10000; and to heard intend making an additional loan of \$10000 the acceptances falling due between April and December, this year, are \$454,962. Total amount of stock issued, \$3,759.975.

this year are \$454,002. Total amount of stock issued, \$5.729 075.

Consideration Anniversary of Trinity Church—Yesterday being the Fenst of the Ascension or Holy thur day—which is the consecration anniversary of Trinity Church—there was a full service, with a sermon, and the administration of the Lord's Supper, in that edifice. There was a large congregation present to take part in the religious exercises, which commenced a little after nine o'glock, when the clergy, mine in number, entered in their surplices, and took their places in the stalls in front of the alian rading. These were—kev, Dr. Berrian, Rector, and Rev. Drs. Highes and Holght, and Rev. Mr. Holsart, assistant ministers; Rev. Dr. Morria Principal of Trinity School; Rev. Dr. Hale, Brincipal of Geneva College, Rev. Dr. Modurray, of Canada; and Rev. Messes, College, Rev. Dr. Modurray, of Canada; and Rev. Messes, College, Rev. Dr. Modurray, of Canada; and Rev. Messes, which were read by Dr. McMurray, and Dr. Hale concluded the rest. Drs. Berrian and Morris efficiated at, the after service. The remon was preached by Rev. Mr. Holart, from the ninth verse of the first chapter of the Acts of the Apostles. Rev. Dr. Berrian, the Rector assisted by several of the clergy, administered the Hely Communion to a large number of particles. The choic was strong powerful, and imposing. The "Te Beum" and the "Benedictus" were sung in negaliacont style. Tirk Infantione Case at the South Fenny .-- The

Tirk INPANTICIDE CASE AT THE SOUTH FERRY.—The female noticed in yesterday's Heraan, who was arrested on a charge of therwing her infant into the river, at the South ferry, was yesterday moraing conveyed before Justice Bagart at the Temba, where she gave the name of Mary Michighe She neknowledged yesterday morning to Mr. Birdenal the bridgeman, who took her into enstedy, that she did throw the infant into the water, but it had previously died in her arms. The child she says was two days old. It has since been accertained that blary is the wife of a mechanic working in the Navy Yard. The magistrate consmitted her to prison to await a further examination. The child has not yet been recovered. The ledy who gave the information to the bridgeman, which caused the arrest to be made, will please and her mane and residence to Justice Bogart, at the Police Court, Tombs.

Tombs.

A Wife Starred by her her Hubbard.—Dirs. Virginia Vilnam. of No. 12 Harion street, who was stabbed in twelve different places on the 5th instant, by her hubbard. John Vilman and since that time has been suffering from the wounds at the New York Hospital, was yesterdey conveyed in a carriago before Justice Wood, at the Essex Market Police Court, where she prepared a campiant for stabling, with intent to kill, against her hubbard, who was arrested and held to bail in the sum of \$500, to answer the charge. Mrs. Vilman is far from \$500, to answer the charge of leaving the Hospital for the purpose of being placed under the charge of hermother, with whom the is now residing.

Horable Afraix.—On Thursday, officer Bagley, of the Fifth ward, arrected a colored woman residing at No. 28 Thomas street, on a charge of brutal and thuman treatment towards two colored children one six, and the other about three years of age. The wretched and emachited appearance of these poor children was a terribe sight, they seemed to be in the lest stages of famine, their links were nothing but bone and muscle, with the skin drawn over them, and rearrely had they strongth enough to lift their credits to see. The neighbor made com-

sight, they seemed to be in the last stages of famine, their links were nothing but bose and muscle, with the skin drawn over them, and rearchy had they strongly noneth to lift their cyclids to see. The neighbors made complaint to the pelice, and the two poor children were found listened in a word had in the yard. The weman, calling herself Mrs. Elmira Weiler, who, it seems, is a stepmother to the starting children came into court with an infant in her arms; but that child leing her own offspring, bore a very different appearance to the other miscrathe mothers, so theels of pity. The two pictures of famine were sent to the "Colored Grane," and Justice Bogort committed the weman to prison, to answer the charge of inhuman treatment.

Accidentally Killed.—The Ceroner held, yesterday, an inquest at the foot of Troy street, N. R., upon the body of Thomas Stephen, r. native of England, thirty years of age, whose body was found in the water at that place. The decement, about two weeks since, accidentally fell in the deck and was drowned before assistance could be rendered him. A verdict of accidental death was rendered by the jury.

was rendered by the jury.

ACCIDINTS — About 50 clock yesterday meraing, Sophis Monding fell from the third story window of house No. 248 William street and was seriously hurt. She was conveyed to the City Hospital by officers Street and Witts, of the Fourth ward police. About half past six o'clock on Wednesday evening. Edwin Bray fell from the third story of lature on the corner of Broadway and Park place, upon the secarcilling indicting a dangerous wound. He was immediately broads to the City Hospital, About ten o'clock on Wednesday morning, Daniel Headey had his leg severely induced by a place of machinery falling unon aims on pier No. 13. Eastwiver. He was removed to the City Hospital by officer Allaron.

Riscusp from Drowning.—About ten o'cleck, on Wednerday night. John Murphy fell into the water at the foot of Grand street, but was rescued from his perilons condition by William Gallachan and policeman Acker, of the Thirteenth ward, who brought him to the station heuse, and afterwards had him conveyed home.